

TABLE 2-3 (Cont.)

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

Affected Resource Use	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Sub-Alternative No Grazing
WILDLIFE (Cont.)					
Swainson' Hawk (Candidate threatened species)	Unknown population increases would be expected. Long term protection of 87 potential nest sites.	Unknown population increases would be expected. Long term protection of 21 potential nest sites.	Unknown population increases would be expected. Long term protection of 82 potential nest sites.	Unknown population increases would be expected. Long term protection of 126 potential nest sites.	No change from D.
Burrowing Owls (Sensitive Species)	Present 140 pairs Long Term 154 +10%	Present 140 pairs Long Term 135 - 4%	Present 140 pairs Long Term 148 + 6%	Present 140 pairs Long Term 161 +15%	No change from D.
Shoshone Sculpin (Sensitive Species)	Possible long term loss of population due to lack of habitat protection emphasis.	ACEC designation would place management emphasis on long term protection of the habitat. Populations would be maintained.	Same as B.	Same as B.	Same as B.
Pheasants	Present 50,000 birds Long Term 55,200 +10%	Present 50,000 birds Long Term 50,240 0%	Present 50,000 birds Long Term 56,000 +12%	Present 50,000 birds Long Term 66,900 +34%	Present 50,000 birds Long Term 65,300 +31%
Gray Partridge	Present 8,300 birds Long Term 9,170 +10%	Present 8,300 birds Long Term 8,340 0%	Present 8,300 birds Long Term 9,300 +12%	Present 8,300 birds Long Term 11,100 +34%	Present 8,300 birds Long Term 10,840 +31%
Sage Grouse	Population fluctuates widely from about 1,000 to 17,000 birds.	Long Term + 1.5 %	Long Term + 1 %	Long Term + 10 %	Long Term - 20 % due to loss of brush from increased wild-fire.
Pronghorn	Present 615 animals Long Term 641 + 4%	Present 615 animals Long Term 560 - 9%	Present 615 animals Long Term 598 - 3%	Present 615 animals Long Term 852 +39%	Present 615 animals Long Term 752 +22%
Mule Deer	Present 400 animals Long Term 417 + 4%	Present 400 animals Long Term 358 - 11%	Present 400 animals Long Term 394 - 2%	Present 400 animals Long Term 523 +31%	Present 400 animals Long Term 400 resident animals. 0% However, loss of 200 head from wintering herd due to loss of brush - increased burned acreage.
Hybrid Trout	Possible long term loss of population due to lack of habitat protection emphasis.	ACEC designation would place management emphasis on long term protection of the habitat. Populations would be maintained.	Same as B.	Same as B.	Same as B.

TABLE 2-3 (Cont.)

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

Affected Resource Use	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Sub-Alternative No Grazing
WILDLIFE (Cont.)					
Non-Game Birds	Present 99,000 pairs Long Term 100,900 + 2%	Present 99,000 pairs Long Term 91,900 - 7%	Present 99,000 pairs Long Term 95,400 - 4%	Present 99,000 pairs Long Term 106,800 + 8%	Present 99,000 pairs Long Term 96,000 - 3%
LIVESTOCK FORAGE					
	Approximately 907,511 acres in grazing allotments	Approximately 843,466 acres in grazing allotments. Loss of allotted acreage is due to land transfers and other uses.	Approximately 856,550 acres in grazing allotments. Loss of allotted acreage is due to land transfers and other uses.	Approximately 905,246 acres in grazing allotments. Loss of allotted acreage is due to land transfers and other uses.	No livestock grazing.
Proposed Active Preference	97,564 AUMs	150,100 AUMs	144,776 AUMs	59,106 AUMs	
Proposed Stocking Rate	9.3 acres/AUM	5.6 acres/AUM	5.9 acres/AUM	15.3 acres/AUM	
Effects from land transfers					
--AUMs lost	328	13,076	9,781	---	
--Number of Allotments Significantly Affected	4	42	34	---	
--Number of Permittees Significantly Affected	4	72	56	---	
--Number of Allotments Entirely Transferred	4	27	21	---	
Trend					
Downward	5%	4%	4%	1%	1%
Stable	74%	77%	76%	75%	75%
Upward	21%	19%	20%	24%	24%
Condition					
Poor	70%	63%	68%	69%	64%
Fair	8%	8%	8%	8%	13%
Good	2%	2%	2%	3%	3%
Seeded	20%	27%	22%	20%	20%

TABLE 2-3 (Cont.)

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

Affected Resource Use	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Sub-Alternative No Grazing
LIVESTOCK FORAGE (Cont.)			Use of vehicles for grazing management would be restricted on 12 miles of jeep trails. Water hauling on 7 miles of jeep trails may be restricted.	Use of vehicles for grazing management would be restricted on 12 miles of jeep trails.	
	The relatively small amount of estimated conversion of sheep AUMs to cattle AUMs would result in an increase in nonuse as the sheep industry continues to decline.	The estimated conversion of sheep AUMs to cattle AUMs would result in a reduction in nonuse attributable to the continued decline of the sheep industry.	The estimated conversion of sheep AUMs to cattle AUMs would result in a reduction in nonuse attributable to the continued decline of the sheep industry.	The estimated conversion of sheep AUMs to cattle AUMs would result in a reduction in nonuse attributable to the continued decline of the sheep industry.	
		440 acres of a relict range site would be transferred from Federal ownership and converted to farmland. Loss of this relict would be significant since this area is highly valuable. It is the only known remaining relict of its condition and size in the Shoshone District.	440 acres of a relict range site would be given ACEC status to preserve the natural values for study. This area is highly valuable. It is the only known remaining relict of its condition and size in the Shoshone District.	450 acres of a relict range site would be given ACEC status to preserve the natural values for study. 440 acres are highly valuable because it is the only known remaining relict of its condition and size in the Shoshone District.	No change from D.
	Livestock grazing levels are low enough that grazing use displaced by wildfire could generally be shifted to another area with essentially no loss of use to the livestock operators.	Average 5,768 AUMs lost annually for at least a year after wildfire. At the stocking rate of this alternative there would be no shifting of use to other areas.	Average 5,667 AUMs lost annually for at least a year after wildfire. At the stocking rate of this alternative there would be no shifting of use to other areas.	Livestock grazing levels are low enough that grazing use displaced by wildfire could generally be shifted to another area with essentially no loss of use to the livestock operators.	
LANDS		Land uses restricted to those compatible with wilderness management on 67,889 acres. For example, closed to ORVs, no utility developments.	Land uses restricted to those compatible with wilderness management on 87,902 acres. For example, closed to ORVs, no utility developments.	Land uses restricted to those compatible with wilderness management on 154,015 acres. For example, closed to ORVs, no utility developments.	No change from D.

TABLE 2-3 (Cont.)

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

Affected Resource Use	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Sub-Alternative No Grazing
LANDS (Cont.)					
	Lands activities limited to those not involving motor vehicle use on 450 acres. For example, a right-of-way application might be denied or modified because motor vehicles could not be used to install or maintain the developments.	Lands activities limited to those not involving motor vehicle use on 450 acres in addition to the wilderness acres above. For example, a right-of-way application might be denied or modified because motor vehicles could not be used to install or maintain the developments.	Lands activities limited to those not involving motor vehicle use on 2,201 acres in addition to the wilderness acres above. For example, a right-of-way application might be denied or modified because motor vehicles could not be used to install or maintain the developments.	Lands activities limited to those not involving motor vehicle use on 2,211 acres in addition to the wilderness acres above. For example, a right-of-way application might be denied or modified because motor vehicles could not be used to install or maintain the developments.	No change from D.
	3,458 acres available for transfer. Includes no Carey Act or DLE applications.	78,579 acres available for transfer including: 5,330 acres of DLE applications and 38,180 acres of Carey Act applications.	56,578 acres available for transfer including: 2,500 acres of DLE applications and 24,455 acres of Carey Act applications.	4,414 acres available for transfer including: 3,109 acres of DLE applications.	No change from D.
	DLE applications on 5,570 acres would not be allowed because they are in a retention category.	DLE applications on 240 acres would not be allowed because they are in a retention category.	DLE applications on 3,070 acres would not be allowed because they are in a retention category or are included in the Bureau of Reclamation Minidoka Irrigation Project.	DLE applications on 2,461 acres would not be allowed because they are in a retention category.	No change from D.
	Carey Act applications on 38,420 acres would not be allowed because they are in a retention category.	Carey Act applications on 240 acres would not be allowed because they are in a retention category.	Carey Act applications on 13,965 acres would not be allowed because they are in a retention category.	Carey Act applications on 38,420 acres would not be allowed because they are in a retention category.	No change from D.
WILDERNESS					
WSAs Recommended Suitable	No WSAs recommended suitable for wilderness designation.	If designated wilderness, the wilderness character would be maintained on 67,889 acres. Includes portions of the Raven's Eye and Little Deer WSAs.	If designated wilderness, the wilderness character would be maintained on 87,902 acres. Includes the Raven's Eye and Sand Butte WSAs.	If designated wilderness, the wilderness character would be maintained on 154,015 acres. Includes all six WSAs.	No change from Alternative D except that there will be no livestock management. Therefore, motor vehicle use for livestock management

TABLE 2-3 (Cont.)

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

Affected Resource Use	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Sub-Alternative No Grazing
WILDERNESS (Cont.) WSAs Recommended Suitable (Cont.)		Possible adverse effects from ORV use would be prevented. This is a minor benefit to maintaining wilderness character since ORV use in the WSAs is light and effects from ORV use are minimal. Wilderness character protected from the effects of new mining claim and lease development. All WSAs have unknown mineral potential. Solitude slightly adversely affected by motor vehicle use for livestock management.	Possible adverse effects from ORV use would be prevented. This is a minor benefit to maintaining wilderness character since ORV use in the WSAs is light and effects from ORV use are minimal. Wilderness character protected from the effects of new mining claim and lease development. All WSAs have unknown mineral potential. Solitude slightly adversely affected by motor vehicle use for livestock management. Road maintenance to aid fire management would slightly enhance naturalness in Raven's Eye and Sand Butte WSAs by keeping some fires smaller.	Possible adverse effects from ORV use would be prevented. This is a minor benefit to maintaining wilderness character since ORV use in the WSAs is light and effects from ORV use are minimal. Wilderness character protected from the effects of new mining claim and lease development. All WSAs have unknown mineral potential. Solitude slightly adversely affected by motor vehicle use for livestock management. Road maintenance to aid fire management would slightly enhance naturalness in the WSAs by keeping some fires smaller. Increased traffic on maintained boundary roads may adversely affect solitude slightly.	would not take place. Slight beneficial effect on solitude.
		Wilderness management plan will include fire management stipulations. Heavy equipment use for fire suppression will be restricted to minimize adverse effects on wilderness character. Some fires may be allowed to burn to help maintain fire-dependent ecosystems.	Wilderness management plan will include fire management stipulations. Heavy equipment use for fire suppression will be restricted to minimize adverse effects on wilderness character. Some fires may be allowed to burn to help maintain fire-dependent ecosystems.	Protection of Shale Butte WSA from fire would benefit naturalness; more natural vegetation. Wilderness management plan will include fire management stipulations. Heavy equipment use for fire suppression will be restricted to minimize adverse effects on wilderness character. Some fires may be allowed to burn to help maintain fire-dependent ecosystems.	

TABLE 2-3 (Cont.)

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

Affected Resource Use	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Sub-Alternative No Grazing
<u>WILDERNESS (Cont.)</u>					
WSAs Recommended Nonsuitable	Wilderness character possibly adversely affected on 154,015 acres. Adverse effects from ORV use may occur. ORV use is presently light in the WSAs and effects on wilderness character are minimal. However, projected increases in ORV use could begin to affect wilderness character significantly in the long term.	Wilderness character possibly adversely affected on 86,126 acres. Adverse effects from ORV use may occur. ORV use is presently light in the WSAs and effects on wilderness character are minimal. However, projected increases in ORV use could begin to affect wilderness character significantly in the long term.	Wilderness character possibly adversely affected on 66,113 acres. Adverse effects from ORV use may occur. ORV use is presently light in the WSAs and effects on wilderness character are minimal. However, projected increases in ORV use could begin to affect wilderness character significantly in the long term.	All WSAs recommended suitable for wilderness designation.	No change from D.
	Wilderness character could be adversely affected by new mining claim and lease development. All WSAs have unknown mineral potential. Solitude slightly adversely affected by motor vehicle use for livestock management.	Wilderness character could be adversely affected by new mining claim and lease development. All WSAs have unknown mineral potential. Solitude slightly adversely affected by motor vehicle use for livestock management.	Wilderness character could be adversely affected by new mining claim and lease development. All WSAs have unknown mineral potential. Solitude slightly adversely affected by motor vehicle use for livestock management.		
	Heavy equipment use for fire suppression may adversely affect wilderness characteristics slightly.	Heavy equipment use for fire suppression may adversely affect wilderness characteristics slightly.	Heavy equipment use for fire suppression may adversely affect wilderness characteristics slightly.		
		Slight beneficial effect on naturalness in Shale Butte WSA due to smaller fires.	Slight beneficial effect on naturalness in Shale Butte WSA due to smaller fires.		

TABLE 2-3 (Cont.)

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

Affected Resource Use	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Sub-Alternative No Grazing
WILDERNESS (Cont.) WSAs Recommended Nonsuitable (Cont.)		11 miles of new road and a new well would adversely affect solitude on 7,000 acres and naturalness on 50 acres. More even livestock distribution from new well and pipeline would have slight beneficial effect on naturalness. 500 acre seeding to non-native grass species would have a slight adverse effect on naturalness.			
NATURAL HISTORY	Possible adverse effects from public exposure through increased access to unique, fragile geologic formations contained in areas of geologic interest covering 15,161 acres. The geologic formations in 8,579 acres of this are highly valuable because of their undisturbed condition.	The highly valuable geologic formations in 8,579 acres as described at left would be protected from possible adverse effects of public exposure. 7,646 acres would be protected by closely examining future projects to avoid improving access to the formations. No surface occupancy associated with lease development would be allowed within 250 feet of fragile geologic formations or caves. 933 acres would be within a wilderness study area recommended suitable for designation.	The highly valuable geologic formations in 8,579 acres as described at left would be protected from possible adverse effects of public exposure. 6,996 acres would be protected by closely examining future projects to avoid improving access to the formations. No surface occupancy associated with lease development would be allowed within 250 feet of fragile geologic formations or caves. 1,583 acres would be within a wilderness study area recommended suitable for designation.	Fragile, unique formations would be protected from possible adverse effects of public exposure by assuring that access to the formations is not improved. Applies to all 15,161 acres of areas of geologic interest. 13,578 acres would be protected by closely examining future projects to avoid improving access to the formations. No surface occupancy associated with lease development would be allowed within 250 feet of fragile geologic formations or caves. 2,108 acres would be within wilderness study areas recommended suitable for designation.	No change from D.

TABLE 2-3 (Cont.)

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

Affected Resource Use	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Sub-Alternative No Grazing
NATURAL HISTORY (Cont.)	Geologic formations associated with the Bonneville Flood in the proposed Dry Cataracts National Natural Landmark Area could be harmed by removal of alluvial gravel deposits. Many material sites exist in the near vicinity and the area is within the zone of potential materials sources.	Geologic formations associated with the Bonneville Flood in the proposed Dry Cataracts National Natural Landmark Area could be harmed by removal of alluvial gravel deposits. Many material sites exist in the near vicinity and the area is within the zone of potential materials sources.	Geologic formations associated with the Bonneville Flood, including alluvial gravel deposits, within the proposed Dry Cataracts National Natural Landmark Area would be protected from human disturbances that would degrade their naturalness. Sale or free use of mineral materials would be prohibited.	Geologic formations associated with the Bonneville Flood, including alluvial gravel deposits, within the proposed Dry Cataracts National Natural Landmark Area would be protected from human disturbances that would degrade their naturalness. Sale or free use of mineral materials would be prohibited.	
	No special attention would be given to protection of natural history values in Box Canyon when considering resource use proposals.	Natural history values in Box Canyon would be protected by close examination of resource use proposals.	Natural history values in Box Canyon would be protected by close examination of resource use proposals.	Natural history values in Box Canyon would be protected by close examination of resource use proposals.	
CULTURAL RESOURCES	The following restrictions will protect cultural resources from inadvertant disturbance associated with vehicle or machine use and/or the hazards associated with increased public use, such as illegal collection of artifacts. The restricted areas are broken into high density and low density cultural resource occurrence areas as discussed in Chapter 3. Although the exact location, density, and significance of cultural resources is not known, it is expected that the more acres of high density occurrence areas where the following limitations apply, the greater the benefit to cultural resources. Limitations on low density occurrence areas are less important to cultural resources.				
	<u>ORV Closed</u> -- 450 acres All 450 acres of this closure are in high density occurrence areas.	<u>ORV Closed</u> -- 69,470 acres 5,550 acres of this closure are in high density occurrence areas.	<u>ORV Closed</u> -- 90,103 acres 5,550 acres of this closure are in high density occurrence areas.	<u>ORV Closed</u> -- 156,226 acres 9,955 acres of this closure are in high density occurrence areas.	No change from D.
	<u>ORV Limited</u> -- 354 acres All 354 acres of this limitation are high density occurrence areas.	<u>ORV Limited</u> -- 2,240 acres All 2,240 acres of this limitation are high density occurrence areas.	<u>ORV Limited</u> -- 2,680 acres 2,240 acres of this limitation are high density occurrence areas.	<u>ORV Limited</u> -- 3,034 acres 2,594 acres of this limitation are high density occurrence areas.	No change from D.

TABLE 2-3 (Cont.)

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

Affected Resource Use	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Sub-Alternative No Grazing
CULTURAL RESOURCES (Cont.)		Limited Disturbance-- 78,120 acres 7,685 acres of this limitation are in high density occurrence areas. Limited disturbance means limited use of heavy equipment for fire suppression.	Limited Disturbance-- 97,483 acres 7,685 acres of this limitation are in high density occurrence areas. Limited disturbance means limited use of heavy equipment for fire suppression.	Limited Disturbance-- 170,997 acres 12,329 acres of this limitation are in high density occurrence areas. Limited disturbance means limited use of heavy equipment for fire suppression.	No change from D.
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RECREATION	For the purposes of Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS), the portion of the Great Rift WSA in the Monument Planning Areas was included in acreages figures. Although the WSA has been recommended suitable for designation in a previous study and will not be analyzed in the Monument RMP, the acreage is included here to more accurately show opportunities available in the Monument Planning Area. The figures indicate deviations from present use or acreage both in absolute numbers and in percent change.				
ROS					
Semi-Primitive					
Motorized	867,591 acres	791,702 acres - 9%	774,848 acres -11%	720,490 acres -17%	No change from D.
Roaded Natural	462,514 acres	427,514 acres - 8%	432,876 acres - 6%	455,600 acres - 1%	No change from D.
Primitive	191,120 acres	259,009 acres + 36%	279,022 acres +46%	345,135 acres +81%	No change from D.
Rural	538,215 acres	581,215 acres + 8%	572,694 acres + 6%	538,215 acres 0%	No change from D.
Visitor Use Days					
Mule Deer					
Hunting	Present 3,670 Short Term 9,050 +147% Long Term 14,680 +300%	Present 3,670 Short Term 8,991 +145% Long Term 14,643 +299%	Present 3,670 Short Term 8,879 +142% Long Term 14,338 +291%	Present 3,670 Short Term 8,708 +137% Long Term 13,312 +263%	No change from D. No change from D.
Pheasant					
Hunting	Present 76,800 Short Term 93,696 +22% Long Term 144,384 +88%	Present 76,800 Short Term 89,184 +16% Long Term 125,952 +64%	Present 76,800 Short Term 92,910 +21% Long Term 141,240 +84%	Present 76,800 Short Term 95,232 +24% Long Term 150,528 +96%	No change from D. No change from D.
Gray Partridge					
Hunting	Present 21,000 Short Term 26,250 +25% Long Term 42,000 +100%	Present 21,000 Short Term 25,410 +21% Long Term 38,640 +84%	Present 21,000 Short Term 26,040 +24% Long Term 41,160 +96%	Present 21,000 Short Term 26,640 +27% Long Term 42,840 +104%	No change from D. No change from D.
Nature Study	Present 4,000 Short Term 4,400 +10% Long Term 5,600 +40%	Present 4,000 Short Term 4,460 +12% Long Term 5,840 +46%	Present 4,000 Short Term 4,480 +12% Long Term 5,920 +48%	Present 4,000 Short Term 4,560 +14% Long Term 6,240 +56%	No change from D. No change from D.
Cold Water Fishing	Present 34,470 Short Term 39,641 +15% Long Term 55,152 +60%	Present 34,470 Short Term 39,866 +16% Long Term 56,052 +63%	Present 34,470 Short Term 39,866 +16% Long Term 56,052 +63%	Present 34,470 Short Term 39,866 +16% Long Term 56,052 +63%	No change from D. No change from D.

TABLE 2-3 (Cont.)

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

Affected Resource Use	Alternative A		Alternative B		Alternative C		Alternative D		Sub-Alternative No Grazing
RECREATION (Cont.)									
ORV Use	Present	12,000	Present	12,000	Present	12,000	Present	12,000	
	Short Term	15,000 +25%	Short Term	14,990 +25%	Short Term	14,705 +23%	Short Term	14,000 +17%	No change from D.
	Long Term	24,000 +100%	Long Term	24,820 +107%	Long Term	23,820 +99%	Long Term	20,180 +68%	No change from D.
Float Boating	Present	3,000	Present	3,000	Present	3,000	Present	3,000	
	Short Term	6,000 +100%	Short Term	5,600 +87%	Short Term	6,000 +100%	Short Term	6,000 +100%	No change from D.
	Long Term	15,000 +400%	Long Term	13,400 +347%	Long Term	15,000 +400%	Long Term	15,000 +400%	No change from D.
Dispersed Recreation	Present	30,000	Present	30,000	Present	30,000	Present	30,000	
	Short Term	39,000 +30%	Short Term	39,200 +31%	Short Term	39,400 +31%	Short Term	40,200 +34%	No change from D.
	Long Term	66,000 +120%	Long Term	66,800 +123%	Long Term	67,600 +125%	Long Term	70,800 +136%	No change from D.

SOILS									
Average Erosion Rate	4.8 tons/acre/year		5.4 tons/acre/year +13%		5.2 tons/acre/year + 8%		4.1 tons/acre/year -15%		4.6 tons/acre/year - 4%
Severe Erosion Rate	36,509 acres		38,936 acres		39,248 acres		33,469 acres		43,555 acres
Reduced Soil Productivity	519 acres		19,712 acres		11,846 acres		837 acres		837 acres

MINERALS									
	Wilderness designation would prohibit new mining claims on 67,889 acres. Development of mineral leases could be restricted. These would be minor impacts since no significant mineral resources are known to occur in the areas. Minor restriction of mining activity on 2,240 acres of mineral in character land with ORV limitations. Minor restriction of mineral lease development in ACECs and areas of geologic interest with surface occupancy restrictions.		Wilderness designation would prohibit new mining claims on 87,902 acres. Development of mineral leases could be restricted. These would be minor impacts since no significant mineral resources are known to occur in the areas. Minor restriction of mining activity on 2,240 acres of mineral in character land with ORV limitations. Minor restriction of mineral lease development in ACECs and areas of geologic interest with surface occupancy restrictions.		Wilderness designation would prohibit new mining claims on 154,015 acres. Development of mineral leases could be restricted. These would be minor impacts since no significant mineral resources are known to occur in the areas. 2,240 acres of mineral in character land would be withdrawn from mineral entry, thus foregoing any future development of the known mineral resources. Minor restriction of mineral lease development in ACECs and areas of geologic interest with surface occupancy restrictions.				

TABLE 2-3 (Cont.)

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

Affected Resource Use	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Sub-Alternative No Grazing
<u>MINERALS</u> (Cont.)					
	340 acres of existing material site and 2,560 acres of possible material deposits would be lost by transfer. Loss of these material sources could cause hardship and higher costs for those who depend on them for mineral materials.	620 acres of existing material site and 3,500 acres of possible material deposits would be lost by transfer. Loss of these material sources could cause hardship and higher costs for those who depend on them for mineral materials.	Use of mineral materials would be prohibited on 1,264 acres of potential deposits in the Dry Cataracts National Natural Landmark. 540 acres of existing material site and 2,580 acres of possible material deposits would be lost by transfer. Loss of these material sources could cause hardship and higher costs for those who depend on them for mineral materials.	Use of mineral materials would be prohibited on 1,264 acres of potential deposits in the Dry Cataracts National Natural Landmark. 220 acres of possible material deposits would be lost by transfer. Loss of these material sources could cause hardship and higher costs for those who depend on them for mineral materials.	
	Split estate problems caused by transfer could make mineral exploration more complicated, time-consuming, and expensive.	Split estate problems caused by transfer could make mineral exploration more complicated, time-consuming, and expensive.	Split estate problems caused by transfer could make mineral exploration more complicated, time-consuming, and expensive.	Split estate problems caused by transfer could make mineral exploration more complicated, time-consuming, and expensive.	
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<u>ECONOMIC CONDITIONS</u>					
Total Annual Income Change	+ \$2,000,000	+\$25,200,000	+\$16,800,000	+\$2,500,000	+\$1,900,000
Total Employment Change	+ 202	+ 1,513	+ 1,048	+ 231	+ 194
Annual Costs	\$306,180	\$476,600	\$430,075	\$408,905	\$ 475,160